



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 14

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Official Directory

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. HAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua da Anna Nery, Edificio do Rinculo. Services, Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. *Anglican service* at 11 p.m. Sundays. *Anglican service* at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30, Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The arbitration convention between Chili and the United States has been promulgated.

—The war of petty factions in Chili continues to make the task of President Errázuriz a very spiny one.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th ult. says the health board has declared infested other ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Bombay and Calcutta. The arrivals from these ports will be subjected to 48 hours observation at Upsallata. We hope no shipmaster will demur, for it will be an experience worth having. No one but a sanitary official would ever have thought of so daring a scheme. For those who may not understand us, we will say that Upsallata is the famous pass in the Andes between Argentina and Chili, 12,795 feet above the sea level. In all probability, the quarantined ships will be anchored a little below the summit.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Heavy rains have fallen at Buenos Aires during the past week.

—Even Argentine potatoes have been subjected to similar extinction on the Brazilian frontiers! At least so says *El Tiempo*.—The new Argentine journal *El País* published a telegram from Rio de Janeiro on the 28th ult. stating that it is probable that President Campos Sales will give up his projected trip to the River Plate.—The *País* of Buenos Aires says that Rio Grande do Sul is receiving great quantities of arms, and that the arms used by the revolutionists of Entre Rios were loaned by the Rio Grande federalists. We very much doubt the story.—The *Journal*'s Buenos Aires correspondent gave us the comments of half a dozen Argentine journals in regard to the imposition of quarantine restrictions by Brazil. They all appear to believe that Brazil is quite wrong in following the example set her by Argentina.

—A disagreeable impression has been made in Argentina because the exportation of cattle to Brazil has been stopped on account of the epidemic in that country. We are extremely sorry, gentlemen; we know exactly how you feel, for we have been subjected to the same troubles for many years.

—The *Journal*'s correspondent telegraphs that President Roca says the Devo and Hume "palaces" (why not residences?) have been definitely accepted for the use of President Campos Sales and his suite. We shall ask some member of the latter to bring us one of the Hume gargoyles as a memento.—It is stated, but is not yet official, that Brazil intends to close her ports entirely against vessels from Argentina, and possibly will insist on Montevideo either doing the same or being equally strict of them. It would be no more unreasonable and hardly less offensive to declare war at once. If it were not for the injury to economical interests, however, Brazil might well be excused for taking some revenge for the way she is treated in the Plate.—*Montevideo Times*, March 18.—We are constantly being told—though we do not yet believe it—that it is a slander to say that there were, or are, financial interests behind the Anglo-Boer war. If this be so, what explanation can be given of the fact that the city financial papers, such as the *Buenos Aires* for example, are the most outrageously and rabidly jingoistic of all, urging on the war before it broke out, advocating its prolongation and pushing to an extreme now, and violently abusing after true jingo fashion everyone who has the temerity to hold a different or more moderate opinion than their own. It will not be easy to explain this.—*Montevideo Times*, March 21.—The Argentine ministry of agriculture has officially declared that foot and mouth disease has broken out in the province of Buenos Aires. It is prevalent in Pinedron, Lobos, Mar Chiquita, Tuyú, Malpá, Dolores, Brandzen and General Lavalle. The national government has issued a decree ordering the department to co-operate with the authorities of the province in stamping out the epidemic. The nation will pay for the extra expense. \$20,000 has already been ordered to be paid. The government of the province has issued a decree forbidding the issue of guinea de campaña to cattle in partidos affected and ordering the provincial authorities to help the national ones.—*B. A. Herald*.—In the Argentine republic at the present moment, we are suffering from an overdose of precautions. Officially, there is no plague in Buenos Aires. Rats are being killed off as a wise preliminary precaution; churches and other public buildings are being carefully and frequently disinfected, solely in the interests of cleanliness. Grain stores, stables, and the like are to have waterproof floors of a regulation thickness, in order of course to ensure the proper condition of the animals and goods therein. The kissing of relics and other such practice are forbidden because they savour of superstition. Even the fact that one must apply for a permit before removing from one house to another is connected with the police, or the census, or the Lord knows what, not at all with any epidemic. Thus by the time the plague comes upon us, or when it is declared to be upon us, it will find a people thoroughly prepared to cope with it, free of every unsanitary practice and every superstition. We are not prepared to deny that the consummation is one devoutly to be wished; but if we are not yet face to face with the plague, the precautions seem a little superfluous.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 17.—In Corrientes and Bermejo on Thursday a postman was found drunk. A policeman kindly invited him to the country where he was searched. Six registered letters which had been opened were found on him and the sums of money mentioned in the letters were gone.—*B. A. Herald*, March 17.—We separate the following from our war news: A Paris telegram states that the eminent sociologist Dr. Knipper has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a study of the Boer national character. This Dr. Knipper regards as essentially military; the Boer being unproductive, because he lacks the modern idea of labor, but preserves the antiquated type of civilization, taking advantage of the work of others and exercising an organized and almost legislated system of spoliation. In proof of this, Dr. Knipper cites the exploitation of the negroes, and the tendency to employ the same methods with the natives. We have specially quoted the parallel with the Boer, because it so strongly suggests a parallel with the Republics where the native—or at all events the older type of native—equally rejects the modern idea of work, and does his best to live by exploitation of the settler or foreigner, who supplies the capital, the energy and the economic activity of the country, furnishes for the greater part of the revenue, but has no political representation or rights and considerable difficulty in obtaining ordinary justice. The parallel is an easy one to work out, and so we say, not far hence, the "militarist" question in South America will demand a solution as urgently as it has in the Boer republics of South Africa.—*Montevideo Times*, March 22. (We refer the foregoing to the serious consideration of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.)—It would be well for the tax-payers of Buenos Aires province to compare themselves more than they do at present in what vitally concerns them—the question of taxation. Whether radical, autonomist, or of the national union civic, or whether they belong to any of the off-shoots of these parties, or to no party or group whatever, they cannot afford to remain much longer indifferent to the taxation which is being heaped upon them and to the bad faith in which they are treated by parties in office. Last year it was officially announced that the rural municipalities should be greatly restricted in their powers to create and levy imposts. As a *quid pro quo* it was also announced that the fiscal policies of the provinces should be increased. What has happened? The *Impuesto* tax has been increased, but the privileges of the camp town municipalities have been left intact. It is an ancient tale and a tiresome one. The only protest against it that can have any efficiency is a civic revival. There must be a real tribunal of public opinion if rulers are ruled as to live by the usages of democracy. If rulers are to be made responsible, this side of the grave, it is only the ruled who can make them so. The ruled in Buenos Aires province are content to let the rulers have it all their own way. They have a dread of politics. But the choice of evils is forcing itself more and more upon them, and they will one day have to definitely choose. There are 1,000,000 people in the province of Buenos Aires; there are 3,000 wire-pullers who do all that is done in politics, and they do whatever they please with the other 997,000. They dictate to the majority. When will the majority take its turn? When will the 997,000 dictate to the 3,000?—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

LOSS OF THE "VERONA."

The German steamer "Peruanuco," which arrived on Saturday, has landed here the shipwrecked captain and crew of the Br. str. "Verona." This vessel, we learn, was from Buenos Aires with live stock and produce for Deftford and Lumburg. At 11.30 on the night of the 6th inst., in 2nd 20' N. and 29th 40' W., she was run into by the British four-masted sailing vessel "Dunstafnage" from Philadelphia for Japan. The colliding vessel struck the "Verona" amidships, on the larboard, at right angles, completely breaking in the side so that she rapidly filled with water. All hands, most of whom were asleep in their bunks at the time, hastily took to the boats in the clothes they were wearing, and had just time to reach the "Dunstafnage" when the "Verona" turned over and sank. No effects were saved. Two cattle were lost. Three hours had barely elapsed after the collision when the distress signals of the "Dunstafnage" were seen by the "Peruanuco." The steamer stood alongside and at daylight took the shipwrecked men on board, to the number of 49 (this includes 19 cattle men). They were in a pitiable state, many of them having suffered injuries, and nearly all being without clothes. Thirty-six hours later, on their voyage down, the "Peruanuco" hailed the French steamer "Paranaguá," homeward bound, but the captain declined to take the shipwrecked men on board, alleging want of accommodation. They were accordingly brought on to Montevideo, where they remain under charge of the British consul.The "Verona" was a steel vessel of 2243 tons net register, built in 1897, and owned by Messrs. Good, Harrison and Co. She measured 352 feet by 45 by 25. She had a valuable cargo consisting of 4000 bales wool, 2500 tons wheat, 300 cattle and 1500 sheep. The "Dunstafnage" was severely injured in the prow by the collision and her fore-part was full of water, but she was still seaworthy and her captain, refusing offers of assistance, was making for Barbadoes for repairs.—*Montevideo Times*, March 18.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

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(Caixa 105.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
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Draws on:

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £1,500,000
 Realized do . . . 900,000
 Reserve fund . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Payaguá.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London = C.

Capital. . . £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up . . . 800,000
 Reserve fund . . . 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Hoine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

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and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 25th October 1898 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour l'Avance et le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'Industrie au Brésil.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Paris and France
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Société Générale pour l'Avance et le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 LONDON
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 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrichs Bank, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

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 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
 mits every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transmits every

description of banking business.

From the Daily Mail, February 25.

BUSINESS!

LORD ROBERTS AND LORD KITCHENER AT

THE BASE.

Capetown, Jan. 29.

Capetown! But Lord Roberts is here and

Lord Kitchener is here, and lazy, sunshiny

Capetown hardly knows itself for energy and

hustle.

For the war—the real war—is just going to

begin.

Hitherto the war, though it has been going

on for more than three months, has consisted

chiefly of military operations conducted

mainly by the Boers. But now we are about

to commence operations on the English of-

fensive.

Lord Roberts, as I said, is here, and so is

Lord Kitchener. The presence of the one

means that we now know exactly what we

are about; the presence of the other that we

know precisely how we are going to set about

it. The one has a plan and a policy; the

other has taken pen and ink and paper, and

in a careful, laborious, English businesslike

way is working out and perfecting the details.

This is a new order of things, and here in

Capetown you at once recognise the change.

Previously we were treating the South

African difficulty as the doctor used to treat

influenza before he quite understood it—we

were just treating the symptoms.

There was Lady Smith, there was Kimberley,

there were the invaded portions of the colony

—each one we were attempting to relieve by

special treatment just as in the early days of

influenza we used to take one powder for the

headache, another drug for the aching limbs,

and still another for the burning pain behind

the eye. But now Doctor Lord Roberts has

been called in, and while he may not neglect

to ease the inconvenience of the symptoms he

will go to the root of the matter and attack

the microbe.

There is an air of knowledge and resonance

about the new doctor, and now that he has

come into the house the patient and his

family feel that though the case, having got

so long a start, is an awkward one, it is still

easily amenable to good and careful treat-

ment.

I do not know what sort of spirits Capetown

was in before Lord Roberts and Lord Kitch-

ener arrived. I was not here to see. But from

what I am told I gather that there was a good

deal of unnecessary shouting. Capetown used

to yell with the delighted enthusiasm of a

political meeting every time a new Boer trinch

went off. And every time a new Boer trinch

was reported Capetown used to howl dismally

and pull as long a face as if the building

society had collapsed. As I have said I did

not see it because I was not here. But as

nearly as I can gather that was the case.

Capetown used to be wild with joy over some

immaterial British success or to be overwhelmed

with despair by some inconclusive British

set back.

But now—I think I remarked that Lord

Roberts is here and Lord Kitchener is with

him—Capetown has recovered its equanimity.

I do not say that it is not watching the course

of events with deep and anxious attention.

Of course it is. But it does not get so wildly

excited about immaterialities. It sees little or

nothing of the commander-in-chief or of his

chief-of-staff, but it seems as if by some in-

accountable psychological action these two men

by their mere presence had imposed some

thing of their own will and spirit upon the

whole community.

So Capetown, instead of vapourising itself

in exaggerations of elation or despair, is find-

ing a vent for its calmer feelings in what do

you think? None. *Anglophone*, in attending

to its business. Shopkeepers who a month

ago were sitting at the club waiting with

tugging nerves for news, are now selling

portable camp furniture at mighty long

prices.

It pleased me very much when I went about
 the town to see the prices they had the rap-
 acity to charge. I went into a shop to price a
 canvas water-bucket, the value of which, if I
 know anything of the cost of the foot of rope
 that forms the handle and the strip of sail
 cloth that forms the pail, could not at most
 be a shilling. "Six and ninepence," said the
 shopman. You see he went a penny better
 than even the traditional lawyer for rapacity.
 I loved him for that. A month ago if I had
 wanted a canvas bucket I should have had to
 search the whole town for one. The shop-
 keeper was then so excited about the war
 that it would never have occurred to him that
 there was a market for camp equipments. But
 now—

"Canvas pails, sir? Certainly. We are sel-
 ling these faster than we can get them. Yes.
 Six and ninepence."

That's business. When you see the British
 shopkeeper looking after his shop like that
 you feel that you can trust the British soldier
 to be looking after his end of the business.
 All Capetown is just working away at mint-
 ing money out of the war. Things that sol-
 diers want, things that shopkeepers think
 soldiers may think they want—the shops of
 Capetown are full of them, and are doing a
 roaring trade in them at treble and quadruple
 and quintuple prices. Business!

I go down to the docks to the South Arm,
 which the military have commandeered as a
 landing place for troops, and where a long
 range of great ware-houses is full of military
 stores. I confess I am expecting to see an
 indignant scene of unsystematic jumble and
 red tape incapacity. Not a bit of it.

A row of big transports is lying alongside
 the long wharf. Groups of niggers directed by
 Army Service Corps non-coms, are unloading
 goods—cases of canned foods, boxes of forage,
 boxes of biscuits, bags of flour, a thousand
 and one things. And everything as it comes
 ashore is wheeled off to its own proper place
 in the long row of dock sheds, where, without
 a moment's delay, it is checked and tallied
 and neatly stacked. And outside the sheds on
 the other side from the wharf there are
 railway trucks standing, and articles of im-
 mediate need for the troops at the front, six
 or seven hundred miles up the line, are not
 put into store at all, but are wheeled through
 the sheds direct from the ship to the railway
 trucks. And calmly, without flurry or fluster,
 giving his orders quietly but shortly, a colonel
 of the A.S.C. moves about supervising and
 directing.

"We have no more stores here," he says,
 "than we think it is prudent to keep in re-
 serve. Nearly everything as it is landed now
 goes straight up to the front. The captain
 here is working eighteen hours a day, and is
 not sorry for himself, are you, captain?"
 "No, sir," says the grave, grey-headed of-
 ficer of the warehouse; it is all going through
 very smoothly."

Business! In one of the sheds there are boxes and
 cases and barrels and parcels of a thousand
 sorts, shapes, and sizes. These are all pre-
 sents of comforts, luxuries, necessities, un-
 necessities, and advertisements for Tommy at
 the front.

It seems at first glance a hopeless confusion,
 but when I come to look about I find that all
 the things are sorted out according to brigades
 and regiments, that presents for the troops at
 De Aar are together in one section, and those
 for the regiments at Madder in another, and
 that with each consignment of stores going
 to each military centre as large a consignment
 as possible of presents from home goes too.

In the hurry and bustle and bigness of war
 some confusion might be expected and ex-
 cused. But there is no confusion about the
 A.S.C. This is business—hard, systematic,
 wholesale, English business. A transport
 comes in, and as the men come marching
 down the gangway I expect to hear harrow-
 ing tales of discomfort and bad feeding. Not
 a bit of it. He has had a lovely voyage, he
 says, and the junk was "a bit of all right."
 He is shown where to put his kit down, and
 sits about on picking cases, and writes letters
 home, and has tea with the ladies of the Tom-
 my's Welcome Fund. And an hour or so
 later, when he has been fed, I see him com-
 fortably packed in railway carriages going off
 up country cheering as he goes.

Business! Good practical business! I seek an opportunity to get a glimpse of
 the general manager of this great business
 undertaking at his work. I am told to be
 there at ten minutes past nine.

I arrive at five minutes past nine and wait
 in an outer office for what seems an hour.
 I look at my watch and find it is eleven
 minutes past nine. I begin to doubt, when I
 remember that my watch is half a minute
 fast. It is exactly ten minutes past nine
 when a door is opened and my name is
 called.

I go into a long room in which are several
 desks like the desks in the manager's office
 of a great railway company. And at each
 desk, bending over piles of papers, sits a high
 officer.

And at the end of the room, at a table
 which commands a view of all the rest of the
 room and all the other desks, sits a big, dark,
 stern man with a heavy mustache, intent
 upon papers. Before he looks up I have time
 to note the telephone and neatness and
 orderliness of the arrangement of the table.
 When he does look up he keeps his finger on
 the paper in front of him, marking the place
 where he left off.

I begin to tell what I have to say. He looks at me with very keen bright grey-blue eyes, and before I have said ten words he seems to know all the rest, including that which I had planned artfully to lead up to. In ten words he says what he has to say. He asks me about something which he wants to know, hears what I have to say, remarks that he is very busy, and before I have said good morning, she is bending down again over his papers, deep in a calculation at the point where he left off.

Lord Kitchener—for it is he—is engaged, they tell me, in reorganising the transport system.

Think of that—in time of war, in the midst of a campaign, he is doing for himself what the whole of Pall Mall would have bungled at for years in times of peace. But he thinks it is necessary, he knows that he can do it, and no one seems to have the slightest doubt that it will be a very advantageous thing to do. And I observe that of the men immediately around him many, down to the merest subordinates, are men whom he has trained and tried himself at the other end of Africa to know what he wants and to do what he wants.

The head manager has brought his sub-managers along with him just as Sir Thomas Lipton or Sir Verulam Pearson or any other big English business man would do if he had a big new scheme to carry out.

Business—big, businesslike business!

I go elsewhere, to a house near the Houses of Parliament, to a camp where recruits are training, to a ship from which artillery is being landed, to a hospital where wounded men are lying, and everywhere I seem to come across a little grey-headed man with a very compact, well-knit figure and a resolute walk and a resolute look and very people turn round and look at him as he passes and hurry back for another look, and are so impressed that they almost forget to cheer. And wherever he goes, with his alert step and his grave, strong look, confident purpose and resolution seem to be spread around. He looks so thoughtful; everything he does seems so thoughtful, so well considered, part of a definite scheme.

I get a glimpse of him, alone in a big office room. It is a very small matter to him what I want to put before him, I am thinking. But he does not seem unimportant. He considers it rapidly but thoughtfully, gives a decision and a reason for it, and then, that subject dismissed, remembers to say something on a subject that is very close to the heart of every *Daily Mail* writer and every *Daily Mail* reader too.

Lord Roberts is the man with a plan, the man who knows what he is going to do, and is taking every step necessary to do it. And the colonists, who were getting very anxious, are, since he has been among them, fuller of enthusiasm than ever, and that a quieter, more resolute, more real enthusiasm. And see how they are volunteering to him. A dozen bodies of irregular colonial horse are being raised; as many as are wanted can be raised.

Business! At last, real business!

CHARLES E. HANDS.

"EXPERIENCIA DOCE."

Ruskin said that living in the country broadened the mind and taught us many things if only we kept our eyes and ears open and were willing to learn. The old philosopher of Coniston was right in this, as he was in his artistic criticism, for we have noticed that living in what may be called the country here does tend to teach one things one did not know before, even if it does not actually broaden the mind in the sense understood by the departed writer. A residence in town leads one to imagine that in the really country suburbs all things are much the same as they are in the city, that it is as easy to sent to the saloon at the corner for a bottle of iced Apollinaris or any similar luxury, and that articles which one buys as easily transported as they are when sent home to one of the central streets. A short life in the country quickly dispels one's mind of this, and one learns that obstructions and obstacles exist which had never to be taken into account in the city. We are aware that these sentences are trite and partake something of the nature of platitudes, but they are prefatory to the adventures of a friend of ours dealing with an attempt to obtain household supplies in a belated district.

It happened thus. Our friend, whom we will call Hector Montgomery, lately took a house in a suburb, which though not very distant from town was yet sparsely inhabited, and which we will call Riverdiver. Montgomery is a comparatively recent arrival, but has made considerable progress with Spanish. The other day it came on him in the ordinary course of events that kerosene would be needed for the house. Enquiry from his henchman elicited the fact that in that neighbourhood the price of kerosene was *tres ochenta* the case. In answer to his questions we said we thought that this price seemed high and that it could be bought in town for considerably less. This was the beginning of the trouble for poor Montgomery, for he determined to get his kerosene in town and take it out with him. He asked us to go out to dinner with him, and that is how we know the story. The kerosene was ordered at a store in town and Montgomery was to call for it in a coach about five o'clock, when it would

be ready *sin falta*. At five we drove round to the store, but the case was not there. They had just sent a man for it to their other place, and it would be round in a minute. As we waited and the minute ran into nearly quarter of an hour, so that we had to hurry the cabman to be in time for the train.

Arrived at the station a *changador* seized the case and rushed it off to the weighing machine with Montgomery tearing after it. As we strolled up an excited discussion was taking place and Montgomery rushed at us: "I say, just see what this chap means, he says it can't go by this train. I must see the Gefé. Time was pressing so we rushed off to the Gefé and asked the reason."

"Kerosene, sir," he replied, "as an explosive and can only go by a train of peligros." We thanked him and went out. A railway friend met us and said, "Look here, old chap, unofficially I don't mind telling you that if you wrap the box up in brown paper it can go." Of course owing to having been late at the store the case was not wrapped, but stood naked, with "Kerosene, Lyddite Bramla in brilliant crimson lettering inches big, staring the whole world in the face. When we got back to Montgomery and explained the matter, he had to hire another *changador* to carry the case into one of the porter had told him he could do. We borrowed a blue pencil and printed in beautiful lettering, as artistic as the short space of time would allow, the name and address of Montgomery. Then the clerk at the office said, "Oh you cannot despatch that from here, it must go from the other side of the station."

At this moment the whistle of our departing train pierced the air and, Montgomery swore fiercely for three minutes. He said that the man at the house had nothing to do for a couple of days and he would send him into town the first thing with a blank cheque and instructions to draw on him to any reasonable amount, but to see the kerosene through. However, he hailed another *changador* and the kerosene case was carried over in the goods deposit with both of us in tow. By the time we had reached the goods deposit we had decided to dine in town. On arrival at the deposit, the clerk handed him several forms, which after considerable bother we managed to fill up and then handed them back. Here we struck another snag. "This case cannot go by 'atren de peligro,' said the booking clerk. Montgomery got mad. "Why not," he asked. "What is there I have not done to it? Must I have it painted khaki colour or visited by the British minister, or what? Must I take a special train to have it sent off? Is there any other part of the station I have to go to?" The clerk was very civil and replied very quietly, "Because the goods trains do not stop at Riverdiver, sir." Montgomery grew pale.

Then he called another *changador*, and told him to wrap the kerosene case in an old sack. The *changador* was delighted to do it, but he had no old sack. Montgomery gave him a dollar and begged him to scour the town and find one. About twenty minutes later the *changador* came back with the most disreputable and highly scented old sack we have yet met with, and slowly and tenderly in the grey twilight, which was creeping up, he swathed the kerosene case and hid the damning words "Kerosene Lyddite Bramla" from the view of an enquiring custom. Then the procession started again for the train—it was about two hours later—and Montgomery got in and the *changador* deposited the evil smelling sack and its contents in the carriage. Hardly had he done so when the guard came up and said that "a package of that nature must go in in the second class," and with a very sigh Montgomery heaved himself up again, called another *changador* and had the case carted into the second class, where he sat by it grimly guarding it till the arrival at Riverdiver. The train stops but a short time at this station, and Montgomery in the absence of any porter had to unload the nasty, dirty bundle himself.

Later in the evening we made up the cost of the case:

Cost of case.....	\$3.90
Cab to station.....	1.00
Changador to weighing machine.....	.30
Do. to encomiendas office.....	.20
Do. to "cargos" office.....	.50
Do. to purchase sack.....	.30
Cost of sack.....	1.00
Changador to train (additional).....	.30
Changador to 2nd class.....	.20

\$7.70

"Well, anyhow," said Montgomery cheerfully, "although it's been a devil of a nuisance, I have saved about \$6 on the deal." "Are you sure of the price your man quoted?" we asked. "We'll call him and see," he replied. The man came. "How much a case is kerosene hereabouts?" we asked him in our purest Canello accent. "Tres y ochenta," he mumbled. "He says it only costs three eighty," said we. "But he said thirteen eighty when I asked him, I'll swear," said Montgomery.

"No, dear boy, 'tres y ochenta,' not 'trece y ochenta,' although they sound alike." Then Montgomery rose and spoke his mind concerning a country where they have two numbers with so similar a sound that even a man who speaks Spanish well is easily deceived. It was a sad blow, but we only laughed on the way home out of respect to poor Montgomery's feelings. Truly, as Ruskin said, one learns a good deal by living in the country, and Montgomery has learned that it will be more satisfactory to give the local merchant a chance than to endeavour to take kerosene out on his own account.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

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" " " 4 " 9	9\$600
" " " 10 " 19	9\$000
" " " 20 upwards....	8\$400

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1st floor.

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Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

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Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tableservice for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive five edifice adapted for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for families and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO IN THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

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References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bixtos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & Co., " 35, " Vis. Itaipua.
" Simes & Niemeyer, " 6, " do Alameda.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAR. 27.—Advices from the Orange Free State say that heavy and continued rains have impeded military operations. The *Times* publishes a telegram saying that two regiments of janitors had attacked the Boers near Brandfort, who in return attempted to capture them. The British Jasses were slight. A telegram from Maseru (Basutoland) says that a British force had occupied Ladybrand, but was compelled to withdraw before the attacks of the Boers.—The Boer commandant Olivier is reported to have passed near Maseru, on his way to join the Boer forces in the north of the Free State.—A Pretoria telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Joubert had returned there from Kromstad, full of hopes for future war operations.—Gen. Methuen is reported to have arrived at Taugus, to the north of Fourteen Streams.—Telegrams from Barkly West state that the Boers have reoccupied Popelund and are compelling the rebels of Herbert district to join the Boer forces.—The Duke of Norfolk has left for South Africa.—It is said the Prince of Wales will not be present at the opening of the Paris exposition.—A Simonstown telegram announces the departure of St. Helena of the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg, including 10 cases of typhoid fever.

MAR. 28.—Sir Alfred Milner has arrived at Maseru. It is expected that his presence there will prevent the Boers from obtaining assistance in Basutoland. Another telegram says he arrived at Bloemfontein.—Telegrams to various London papers announce the death at Pretoria of General Piet Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. His death is said to have been caused by injuries received from a fall from his horse some time ago.—A British force of 2,000 men is encamped at Cloocan (on the road between Ladybrand and Pekaarsburg) to impede the march of Commandant Olivier.—At Bloemfontein preparations are making for the movement north toward the Transvaal.—Telegrams from Kromstad state that Commandant Olivier has arrived safely at Grabber, a small town between Ladybrand and Bloemfontein north of Thabanchu, having passed through the British lines without encountering opposition. All the Boers from the southern part of the Free State are soon expected to arrive at Winburg, 112 kilometres north-east of Bloemfontein.—The American consul at Pretoria, Mr. Adair Hays, has arrived at Kromstad to confer with Presidents Kruger and Steyn.—Eight hundred Cape Colony rebels are strongly entrenched at Upington.—Reports are again current that the siege of Mafeking has been raised.—Gen. Clements has occupied Jagersfontein and Faresmith.—The funeral ceremonies of Councilor Souza Corra were to-day celebrated at South Kensington. His remains will be taken to Paris for interment.

MAR. 29.—It is reported from Brandfort that Commandant Olivier has arrived at Winburg, where he has 25,000 men, under his command.—On Monday the British forces had several skirmishes with the enemy north of Ladybrand, losing nine wounded and three prisoners.—On Sunday there was a fight on the Modder river, the British losing being wounded and 3 prisoners.—At Warrenton the British were attacked by the Boers, who were repulsed, the British having one officer and several men wounded.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs that the Boers are effecting a complete reorganization of their forces and propose to move south.—Another dispatch says that Gen. Villaboa Marenzi proposes to strike the British line of communications.—Gen. Clements is reported to have found two large numbers buried at Faresmith.—The British members of parliament are organizing a protest against the celebration of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.—At Nottingham yesterday Sir Edward Grey said that parliament would support the government in prosecuting the war, and that the liberal party will intervene only after the complete submission of the Transvaal and Free State.

MAR. 30.—The Queen has requested Lord Roberts to transmit to Mrs. Joubert her condolences on the death of her husband, Gen. Joubert, not forgetting to say that England has always considered him a brave soldier and a chivalrous adversary. (This is enough to make the "jingles" desperate).—Telegrams from Pretoria state that the funeral of Gen. Joubert was attended by delegations and tokens of respect from every part of the country. Numerous telegrams were received among them messages of condolence from the Presidents of France and Switzerland and the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary.—The British prisoners sent wreaths, accompanied with appreciative inscriptions.—It is stated from Lourenço Marques that the British are concentrating at Elanets, and that the Boers are marching against them.—From Kimberley it is reported that Col. Drummond has arrived at Barkly West and is moving toward Mafeking with supplies.—The London press criticises adversely the award given in the arbitration of claims of British investors against Portugal in regard to the Lourenço Marques railway. The *Times* says the award will at least pay interest on the claims.—The celebrated war correspondent and author Archibald Forbes is dead.

MAR. 31.—Lord Roberts telegraphs he is advised that the Boers are abandoning Brandfort and are retiring to the north. He states that the losses of the British in Thursday's fight are more considerable than at first advised. The latest reports give them as 2

officers and 19 soldiers killed, and 10 officers and 159 soldiers wounded. The battle occurred at Karac kopje the Boers being repulsed. They are said to have retreated to Brandfort after the battle.—It is said that the Boers at Brandfort number only 6,000 men.—A telegram from Maseru says President Steyn is threatening to shoot all the burghers who refuse to take up arms against the British. (Sir Alfred Milner forgets that we had this item of news a fortnight ago, or more.)—Cambridge has again beaten Oxford in the annual boat race on the Thames.

APRIL 1.—Under yesterday's date the *Journal* corrects its special telegram of the British losses at Karac Sliding (not Karac), the casualties being given as 2 officers and 29 soldiers killed, 8 officers and 159 soldiers wounded, and 3 soldiers missing. The Boers left 35 dead on the field and lost 40 prisoners (including 9 wounded) and are said to have removed 50 wounded men. The Boers are said to have retired in perfect order.—It is said that a detachment of Boers is encamped at Paardeberg.—The English press is becoming anxious over the inactivity of the British forces, concluding that if decisive steps are not taken at once some disaster will result.—A Simonstown telegram says that typhoid fever continues to rage among the Boer prisoners, and that their departure for St. Helena has been deferred. Twelve fatal cases have already occurred.

APR. 2.—Lord Roberts advises the war office that a British force under Col. Broadwood returning from Thabanchu, was surprised at the Modder river crossing, near the Bloemfontein waterworks, losing 150 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, 7 guns and its train of provisions and munitions. Gen. French went at once to protect the withdrawal of the British force. The *Daily Chronicle* says the seven guns were recaptured, but the war office has no confirmation of the report. The report that the Boers had cut the water supply is also unconfirmed.—It is stated that the Boers have appeared in the suburbs of Bloemfontein.—Pres. Steyn has gone to Pretoria to confer with Pres. Kruger.—The Boers have evacuated Ladybrand, leaving 52 wounded British prisoners behind them, 12 of whom are oficers.—The novelist Rider Haggard has gone to South Africa. (This is a very unfair advantage to take of an unsuspecting enemy. Kipling and Haggard ought to be classed as adjuvants.)

Spain.

MAR. 27.—The queen-regent yesterday signed the debt conversion law.

MAR. 28.—A freight train was derailed at the North station of Madrid last night, smashing up 16 wagons.—The senate to-day adopted the bill prohibiting labor on holidays.—The Argentine schooner "Surinvento" left Barcelona to-day for Algiers.

MAR. 29.—The Spanish finance minister has announced that he will make some modifications in his new tax on alcohol, to facilitate its adoption by the cortes.—The commercial associations throughout the country are organizing for Sunday public manifestations against the adoption of the budget.

MAR. 30.—The government has prohibited the projected manifestations for Sunday next. The chambers of commerce recommend the closing of all shops on Sunday. (What a punishment that will be!)

APR. 1.—The proposed closing was only partly realized, being postponed in some cities, and made effective only part of the day in others.

France.

MAR. 27.—The *Journal* says that the Duke of Orleans is indisposed (poor fellow!) because an Englishman struck him in the face with a whip for approving the caricatures of Queen Victoria.—The opening of the Paris exposition was to-day fixed for April 14.

MAR. 28.—The *Matin* insists that the Prince of Wales will be present at the inauguration of the Paris exposition.—The Paris evening papers call attention to the probable occupation of Delagoa bay by Great Britain, and insist that France should undertake to protect weaker nations (such as Madagascar).

MAR. 30.—An Algiers telegram says the Algerian riflemen have occupied the oasis of Laguar and Tidikelt with a loss of two officers and nine men killed. The defeated Arabs are said to have lost 600 killed, 1,000 wounded and 600 prisoners (which is absurd).

MAR. 31.—The mortal remains of Councilor Souza Corra were deposited in the vault of his family at Montmartre to-day.

APR. 1.—The largest steamer built in France, the *St. Victois*, was launched to-day. Her tonnage will be 15,400.

United States.

APR. 1.—A bill is under discussion in the senate creating special customs rates for Porto Rican products.

APR. 2.—Mr. William Davis, assistant secretary of state, who recently visited the Transvaal, has resigned his office in order to be free to espouse the cause of the Boers. He proposes to give public conferences throughout the United States, to explain the situation in that country and the causes of the war. He favors American intervention.

Italy.

MAR. 27.—In reply to an interpellation, the minister of foreign affairs informed the chamber of deputies that Brazil asks for a diminution of one third of Italy's import duties on Brazilian coffee, and that Italy is disposed to

arrange an accord on a diminution of one sixth.

MAR. 28.—An agitation is going on throughout Italy in favor of a constituent assembly.—King Humbert is disposed to offer his mediation in the South African war, providing the Boer governments will moderate their demands.

MAR. 30.—There was a tumultuous session of the Italian chamber to-day. The opposition threw paper balls at the presiding officer and shouted "Out with the ministers! Out with the president!" The chamber was guarded by a military force.

APR. 1.—The competent parliamentary commission has approved the commercial accord between Italy and the United States.—It is said that negotiations have been opened between the Brazilian minister and the Vatican to substitute a nuncio for the interuncio in Brazil and for the appointment of a Brazilian cardinal.

Germany.

MAR. 28.—The reichstag to-day passed the estimates and adjourned to April 24th.—A Portuguese representative has arrived at Berlin to explain the attitude Portugal will assume in the case the award is given against her in the Lourenço Marques railway question. The object is to prevent British intervention in the affairs of the Lourenço Marques colony.

Miscellaneous.

MAR. 27.—A Brussels telegram says that a physician named Dr. Edwards has made some astounding cures of mental diseases.—A Yokohama telegram says that a Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo (Corea) to support a request for territory which the czar has made upon China.—A Pekin telegram says a bloody fight has occurred in the province of Petchili between imperial troops and 1,500 members of a secret society.

MAR. 28.—In a railway collision near Glasgow, Scotland, 3 persons were killed and 17 injured.

MAR. 29.—A Shanghai telegram says the Russians have landed troops at Masampo, China. An outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan is considered imminent.—The president of the Swiss federal council made public the award in arbitration on the Lourenço Marques railway question, condemning the Portuguese government to pay an indemnity of 15,330,000 francs to the British bondholders.

MAR. 30.—The Portuguese government shows keen satisfaction over the decision of the Borne arbitrators and will pay the award at once, which is only a third of the amount demanded.

APR. 2.—A Yokohama dispatch denies the reported landing of Russian troops at Chemulpo, Corea.—The Antarctic explorer Borchgrevink has arrived in New Zealand. He says he has discovered the magnetic pole.

THE OVERCROWDING OF LONDON.

If the overcrowding of London has nothing to compare with it in history, that is because London itself admits of no historical comparison. At the beginning of the century London had fewer people inhabiting it than it now has living in a state of overcrowding alone. The census of 1801 gave London a population of 800,000 people. To-day London has 600,000 people living within its borders in defiance of the law, with some two millions living just within the legal limits (which is not a necessary health standard, and nearly two millions more living under proper hygienic conditions. It is this unprecedented growth of London which has brought about the unprecedented overcrowding. London contains more people than the three great continental capitals of Paris, Berlin and Vienna put together. It has more people living in a state of overcrowding than comprise the total population of Glasgow or Liverpool, or, in deed, of any other city throughout the whole British empire. What is more, the population is growing, and promises to go on growing, at a rate more rapid than anything that has gone before. In fact, the London water commission of 1892 estimated that London thirty years hence would have a population of 11,000,000!

For the moment let us see what we have made of our present population of 4,500,000. We have seen that one-fifth of this population is illegally overcrowded, that one tenth is living in "the soul-destroying conditions" of the one-roomed house, that some 200,000 are housed in block dwellings, and, worse than all, that numbers are housed in the workhouse because they can't get ordinary accommodation outside. As a supplement to this, let me add that London has an average of 68,500 of its people in workhouses, or more than the combined populations of Exeter, Canterbury and Dorchester. We have more children in our poor law schools than is represented by the whole population of Warwick. London also accommodates 35,000 of its people in common lodging-houses, equal to the entire population of either of the railway towns of Crewe or Darlington. One in four of the population of London dies in a public institution, one in eight dies in the workhouse or workhouse infirmary, and one in every twenty is driven to accept poor law relief. Moreover, 32 per cent of the entire population—roughly a million and a quarter—fall below Mr. Charles Booth's chronic poverty line.

These are terrible figures. Nevertheless, whatever we may say or do, London is bound to grow. She is the capital of the kingdom, the seat of the empire, and the port of the world. So long as these conditions last London must keep on growing. Attempts to stop its growth have always failed and always will fail. "Rest London be too great to fear God or honor the king," is a far-away cry, lost in the remoteness of Tudor times, when London had barely half a million people. "England will shortly be London and London England!" was James I's cry of renunciation. Queen Elizabeth, before him, had tried to stem the tide. To-day we can smile at the dread the growth of London then inspired. What we have to do is to face this growth, not to lament it, and to be ready to meet the yet larger growth which is bound to come.—*London Daily News.*

THE PARANA MOSQUITO.

Our friend Bulfin, of the *Southern Cross*, has been having a little weather among the islands of the Parana delta and has made the acquaintance of the mosquito, which inhabits that little known part of the world. We are glad to say that Editor Bulfin is a deeply religious man and possesses a very sympathetic nature. He would n't tell a whopper for the world, unless you really desired him to do so—and then, of course, the responsibility is yours. This is what he says:

This brings me to speak of the Delta Mosquito—a fowl that has been very much maligned. You may object, on scientific grounds, to have the mosquito classified as poultry, but it is the most sensible designation available under the somewhat unusual and painful circumstances. The Delta mosquito is a large-bodied, full bodied, sinewy, deep-chested, lanky fellow, but he is not the cannibal that so many nervous people would fain have you believe him to be. He roars and trumpets and blusters a great deal more than he bites. It is true that when he bites he puts his whole heart into the work and an appreciation of his thoroughness will remain with you for a week after his visit. But I have not found him bloodthirsty unless when provoked. My experience is that the mosquito will respect you if you trust him, put him upon his honour, throw yourself upon his mercy and your defencelessness shall be unto you as proof armour, more or less—probably less. But get behind or under a mosquito netting and the moment he finds you there he will swear a death feud against you and he will lie in ambush and wait for you or yours for weeks and weeks and then when the time is ripe for his premeditated crime he will have his due revenge. I found this out on the Chana under the following circumstances.

I was tenting under a netting which a kind hostess had provided, when a mosquito came and looked in. He pulled at the net, shook it and then insulted me in the most vehement, uncalled for manner. I read on, resolving not to take any notice of the intruder, but he remained. After a short flight of a reconnoitring nature, he returned in a fearful passion and nearly went into a fit. I saw no reason why he should be so brutally personal in his remarks, so to end the incident, I flew out the light and left him in the dark. But in the dead of the night he scolded below the bed, up by the wall, unthinkingly me, wriggled within my lines by getting under the net and nearly bit me to death. Next night he came again, and I threw off the netting in order to get a clear field to slay him. But he did not give battle. He buzzed around for a few minutes, and then went away to eat somebody else. I tried him again and again, waited for him with the bed cleared for action, but he never came.

Others have stories of a like kind to tell of mosquitoes. Here is one, for example, told by Messrs. H. W. Lowe and Alex. J. MacNally regarding the Parana mosquitoes which they once encountered off Arroyo Seco in the province of Santa Fe. They were on board a large steam launch which they moored to the bank for the night. They rolled themselves in blankets and lay down. The mosquitoes stabbed them through the blankets. They then went ashore and borrowed from the station master of Arroyo Seco a large canvas wagon cover as stiff as a board and as tough as cow hide. They rolled themselves up in this when they returned to the launch and hoped for sleep. The mosquitoes came and dug them out. It was a sultry night but, obeying the instincts of self preservation, the persecuted men lay down on the bottom of the launch and roofed themselves with a few borrowed sheets of corrugated iron. Then the mosquitoes went outside near the water line, lit through the hull and drew blood again. Messrs. Lowe and MacNally then, according to their narrative, temporarily abandoned the launch in order to save their lives and also to prevent the launch from being scuttled. I write this story as I heard it.

But mark one circumstance. They began by distrusting the mosquitoes. It is this net that began trouble. You will rarely, if ever, see an Islander with a net. When the mosquitoes become too numerous and quarrelsome, as they do sometimes about sundown, the Islander goes on the windward side of his house and lights a fire of dried grass, upon which he piles green herbs and branches, and raises a smoke that makes the district uninhabitable to animal nature—including his family. When the trouble is over the family comes back. The mosquitoes meanwhile have moved on to eat some other family, and you will not see them again for several days.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 3rd, 1900.

WE HAVE now finished the first quarter of the year and the revenue returns show a very serious decrease compared with last year, which presented a decrease from 1898. From all quarters and in every particular, business shows a falling off. In one direction only do we find increased receipts, and that is in the internal revenue department, where the new consumption taxes are yielding increased returns. These are direct taxes, and as a very considerable part of them come from stamping stocks of merchandise, they are larger than they are likely to be in succeeding quarters. The annual registry taxes for establishments selling the merchandise subject to stamp taxes, are also paid the first quarter, and contribute to the favorable returns. In view of all this we should like to ask if the minister of finance is still of the opinion that our business difficulties are only transitory, and that we are soon to have a return of prosperity? Can he not see that he is flogging to death a sick horse? Can he not understand that a heavy decrease in imports means a decreased revenue in the custom-house? Will he not believe that empty warehouses and suspended trade mean loss and threaten ruin to our merchants? And will he deny that the temporary ruin of our commerce, even for a brief period, implies a serious injury to every other department of industry, and a no less serious loss to the treasury? If men are transacting no business, how can they be expected to pay more taxes? The painful fact is not yet half described. Few merchants care to talk of their embarrassments except with intimate friends, and it is not easy therefore to know their position. But enough is known to permit us to say that the business situation in Brazil is extremely critical, and that the great majority of business men have lost all hope in the future. If the minister doubts this, let him dismiss his orderlies, lay aside his official character, and then go around among the shops and offices and talk with business men as one man talks to another. If he can discover any signs of prosperity in this way, he can do much better than we can. No one wants to see the treasury embarrassed; everyone wishes to help the minister in every legitimate object. But what can we do? The

laws are made by novices who are governed by selfish or corrupt purposes, and they are enforced with an animus which shows that the government is treating us as subjects rather than as a free people. For much less than we are enduring governments have been overthrown. The first open resistance of the American colonies against Great Britain was on account of stamp taxes. The resistance of the Catalans to-day, and which may lead to the overthrow of the present Spanish government, is on account of vexatious licence and registry taxes. And some fine morning Minister Murinho will wake up to find himself besieged by an infuriated populace, maddened by the vexations he has heaped upon them, half starved through the privations they have suffered, and made desperate by the wrongs he has inflicted upon them.

ONE of the great misfortunes of this country is that a very large number of persons are directly or indirectly dependent on the government for their livelihood. The natural effect of such dependence is to create subservience, seditious self-respect and dishonest national character. Accordingly, when under these adverse circumstances a public functionary displays independence, we feel that he is entitled to respect and encouragement. But the Jacobins, whose intolerant and despotic spirit makes them think otherwise, are savagely attacking Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, prefect of the Federal District, and Dr. Benedito Valhones, director of the municipal bureau of public instruction, for having expressed abhorrence for the civic courage displayed by Councillor Andrade Figueira.

IT MUST be confessed that the officials of the postoffice are absolutely lawless, for there is no other world for it. The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the inviolability of private correspondence, and yet the average postoffice clerk on mere scraps to open a letter than he does to carry off an illustrated paper. We have had letters opened repeatedly, and we have seen special clerks in the postoffice examining and opening suspected parcels. A registered letter just received, containing a postal note, with a declaration on the outside that it contained so many milreis, was deliberately cut open to enable the impudic official to see whether there was a fine in it for him. He should have sent for us to open the envelope in his presence, but he preferred the illegal and unscrupulous method of cutting the envelope himself. Of course there is no remedy for these abuses. We have again and again complained of them, but nothing is done. The official is above the law.

THE civic courage displayed by Councillor Andrade Figueira in resisting illegal demands of the police authorities has had, as we ventured to hope, the beneficial effect of rousing public opinion and lending to a useful and thorough discussion in which it is conclusively shown that these authorities have been systematically engaged in violating the laws intended to protect personal liberty. To this abuse people have hitherto patiently submitted either because they did not know their rights, or because they had no confidence in the execution of the laws promising protection. This is no mere party question, but a matter of general interest affecting not only Brazilians of all parties and classes, but also foreigners who reside in this country, and now that it has been brought before the public and the courts of justice, it will, we hope, continue to be agitated until it is possible to remedy an evil which, directly and indirectly, has largely contributed to the misfortunes of the country.

IT GIVES us unalloyed satisfaction to see that the stock-raisers and merchants of Argentina are unanimously in favor of a sanitary accord with Brazil. Nothing could be more desirable, unless it be a sanitary accord with the whole world. There has been so much discord during past years, that a reversal of the relationship can not fail to be agreeable to everyone concerned. There seems to have been some sort of a convention—we will not call it an accord—arranged last year, when President Roça came up to see us, but as no one was in earnest about it and the sanitary representatives on both sides were concerned only in extending and solidifying their official authority, nothing practical came of it. The Brazilian official made some very humiliating concessions, while the Argentine apparently did not make the slightest effort to keep the agreement. He found plenty of pretexts for imposing quarantine, after the picnic was over, and he did it. Since then, we have been having all sorts of quarantine complications. And we have had an unexpected epidemic to add a new perplexity to our embarrassments. Under such circumstances, a rational accord will be most welcome, but we need one more epidemic in our midst before we can hope for complete relief—and that epidemic is a change of heart. No accord invented by the sanitary officials of any South American republic will ever help us out of our troubles.

It is their business to confuse and complicate matters, and they will do it. To expect them to remove the obstructions now imposed upon commerce, is to expect them to commit suicide. The practical way out of the difficulty is to first abolish all sanitary dictatorships, the next is to prohibit quarantines as customarily imposed, the next is to charge all expenses to the country imposing restrictions, and then the next is to organize an advisory commission composed of steamship agents, merchants and railway men to devise means for treating cases of infectious diseases occurring on shipboard or found on railway trains. It is everybody's business to check the spread of an epidemic, and we believe the business men should now have a try at it, seeing that the doctors have failed.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

WE have freedom of the press. Nothing is wanting in this direction. In this fact is the strongest guarantee we have for the maintenance of freedom for the people. There can never be an irredeemable wrong so long as a people have freedom of utterance by means of the press. Few among us stop to consider just what this freedom means and to what it leads. There is no danger of overestimating the force of this fact. The press of a country is a true reflex of the intellectual and moral state of the people by which it is maintained. By means of the press any one may safely form a judgment as to the character of the people. It is inevitable that it should reflect the status of a people for it must be supported by those who approve of its general course, so that what sells and circulates shows the character of its patrons. In a country where partisanship rises supreme over all other considerations will be found a purely partisan press, and there will be found no organ of independent discussion.

It is only when a people advance beyond the boundaries of parties and become widely patriotic that there will be found candor and an honest search after the truth and what will bless the general public. In our own case this fact and course finds illustration. We have no independent press, as independence is understood by the English reader. We have no journal which cares or dares to discuss all sides of a vital question. There are those which discuss any side of any matter but no one which will seek to ascertain what is the truth for the sake of truth. The ideal newspaper will approve what is right wherever found and condemn what is wrong by whomsoever done or tolerated. It will praise a government for one thing and it will criticize it for another.

It will care nothing for the success of any party except as that party stands for some principle which will bless the public. Such a paper we have not seen among us except in foreign journalism, or rather in none except journals printed in a foreign tongue. The line of development of the press will be along the course of candor and independence. Some day we shall see great Argentine papers with only one policy and that of absolute fairness towards every body and every thing, a paper which will have no friends or enemies to influence its utterances. We shall not see personal animosity under the reason of public attack and persistent malignancy as we now see. Then the paper will have no policy to sustain except that which is wise and good, and this will follow free discussion. This is done largely in the papers printed in foreign languages, perhaps because they have no motive to mix in political matters affecting parties, but whatever the reason, such is the fact, and it follows that they have the widest influence and are the ablest journals, so recognized by the wisest Argentines themselves. Party journals can never be greater than their party, while an independent paper may be as great as the principles it advocates.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

COFFEE NOTES

—The Companhia de Carris Urbanos has raised its freight on coffee to 350 réis per bag. Had it been a foreign steamship company, there would have been an indignum protest.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Petropolis on last Sunday a bronze bust of Visconde de Ouro Preto was presented to this gentleman by friends and admirers.

—On the 27th ult., an official of the Rio Grande state treasury was arrested for a defalcation. Great sympathy is expressed for the prisoner because he has been in the public service 40 years and is the father of a numerous family.

—A telegram from Uruguaiana on the 27th ult., announces the assassination of Sr. João Mello, editor of a paper called the *Peco*. If Conte could see the works of his followers in that blood-stained state, he would assuredly repudiate every one of them.

—An exchange says that a planter near S. Carlos do Píñal, São Paulo, has refused an offer of 1,000,000\$ for his coffee plantation. That's just where we differ from the said planter. If we had a plantation worth 2,000,000\$ at the present time, and in view of present tendencies, we should take 1,000,000\$ for it, cash down, and consider that we had been fortunate.

—Mail advices from Manaus state that the steamer «Belem» left that port for the Rio Acre on 26th February, with a military expedition of 100 men and 12 officers. The dispatch boats «Juruema» and «Tocantins» left for the same destination at the same time. The expedition arrived at Porto Central on March 14 and anchored. The «Tocantins» then proceeded to the Acre and anchored at Puerto Alonso on March 25. A conference with the adventurer Luiz Galvez resulted in his agreeing to obey the orders of the Brazilian government and to deposit his arms. The Amazonas delegate, Sr. Lopo Neto, then interposed and offered Galvez resources to leave the country. Galvez said he had obligations of 800,000\$ to meet (?). But Sr. Lopo objected. It was finally arranged to pay him 400,000\$, Galvez to turn over everything to the Amazonas representative.

—In the legislative of the state of Rio de Janeiro a very singular bill has been reported by the committees on the constitution and the budget. The governor of that state, our readers will remember, vetoed the budget and has since been collecting taxes and spending public money without legislative authorization. The two committees in their report say that the governor could not constitutionally do this and that his action is extra-legal and constitutes a financial dictatorship. The bill reported by the committees is intended to put an end to this dictatorship by extending last year's budget to the present year. But a part of the present year has already elapsed, and taxes during this period have been collected and public money has been spent. The bill accordingly provides that the extension of last year's budget to the present year «shall take effect counting [rigorosa] a contar» from the 1st of last January. The scope of this provision is not very clear; but, if it is intended to legalize the governor's action, it is assuredly unconstitutional. We do not think it possible that the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro can confer on the legislature the faculty of legalizing violations of the law. Such a faculty, containing as it does the germ of political dissolution, would virtually establish an absolute government in the state of Rio de Janeiro. As long as the laws continue to be violated with impunity by those whose business it is to carry them into execution, so long will the people, having no confidence in legal methods, continue to circulate reports of real or imaginary plots and revolutions.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The removal of the Leopoldina Co.'s offices to Rua da Lapa began on Friday last.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company is paying 40,000\$ a year rental for their new offices on Rua da Lapa. To the old resident who knows the building, it seems like paying the value of the property in rent every two years.

—The January receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 170,719,521\$, against 91,595,527\$, in the same month of last year, showing a very satisfactory increase of 79,123,990\$. The number of passengers carried was 10,787, and the quantity of merchandise 7,065,789 kilograms against 10,512 passengers and 3,619,181 kilos of merchandise in the same month of last year.

—The minister of finance has refused to cancel the fine of 35 689\$562 imposed on the União Soroceaba e Itanum for not paying in within the prescribed period the taxes on transportation collected by that road for the months February to September, 1898. The taxes collected amounted to 178,448\$464. It is safe enough to play pranks with the foreign debenture holders, but the company can not do that with the national treasury.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 24th, were 230,390\$, against 212,874\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 2,48\$400. The higher rate of exchange (8½ d. this year against 6 29/32 d. last) turned this currency decrease into a sterling increase, the equivalents being £ 7,920 this year against £ 6,702 last year, showing an increase of £ 1,218. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 125,211, against £ 105,840 last year, giving an increase in sterling of £ 20,581.

—The new tariffs on the Leopoldina railway went into effect on the 1st inst. and have caused violent resistance in some places. At Piribungo, on the Cantagallo line, a disorderly group invaded the station enclosure and committed considerable damage, breaking the switches and tearing up rails on the sidings. The station was dominated by the mob during the day and traffic was stopped. At three other points on the same line the track was torn up. The manager has asked the state government for protection and a police force has been sent to Piribungo.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Italian cruiser "Etruria" arrived at Bahia on the 27th, after a cruise to Trinidad island. Are the Italians also casting covetous eyes on this "pearl of the South Seas"?

—The Portuguese str. "Alvares Cabral" was towed into the port of Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 31st ult. with a broken shaft, by the coasting steamer "Brazil". The agents here will send a steamer at once to receive the passengers and mails.

—The passengers who embarked at Rio on the 29th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York in the Launport & Holt steamer "Wardsworth" were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Rogner, Messrs. Paulo Prijo, George W. Smith, Antonio T. Magalhães, Alfredo Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thullier and 28 third class.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 26th ult. by the Launport & Holt steamer "Baffins" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mrs. Mendonça, Mrs. Gama, Dr. and Mrs. M. Agostini, Messrs. G. Schmidt, Fontes, E. Strauge, M. Fernandes and servant, W. Walker, E. Espinola and 3 third-class. There was also 1 first-class passenger in transit to the River Plate.

—We hear that it is practically decided to turn over the Lloyd Brasileiro steamship property to a national syndicate. In that case "no foreigners need apply." And the service will continue as before. It seems to us a serious mistake to continue importing public services under management which can not give the very best results. The coasting traffic can be almost indefinitely developed, to the reciprocal advantage of both the country and the company, but it will never be done under management like that of the old Lloyd Brasileiro company.

FLORES ISLAND QUARANTINE.

A correspondent of the *Review of the River Plate* writes as follows of his experiences at the Flores island lazaretto, that purgatory of the unfortunate traveller seeking to land in Montevideo:—

In fulfilment of my promise to give you some notes of my experience at Flores island during the five days quarantine to which all passengers from Buenos Aires are condemned, I send you the following which will show you that the treatment at the hands of the Uruguayan authorities has not improved in the slightest degree.

We landed on the stone jetty at 7.30 a.m. last Friday (2/3/00), 30 first-class passengers, some 20 second and about 80 third class. We were immediately marched off to the "2nd Cuernos," and as my luggage was such as I could personally carry, I took some with me to my room. Until 10 a.m. there was much difficulty in the distribution of the insufficient accommodation for the first and second class passengers.

Not a bed, or anything had been as yet prepared for our reception.

Our room, No. 5, was occupied by 7 persons with a total floor area of 28 square metres, say 4 metres per head, of which 1/2 was occupied by each individual's bed.

Fortunately there was unlimited ventilation: 2 sides of the room were practically composed of doors and windows. I got one end of the room and had two "conciencios" between self and the rest of the crew. At 10.30 a.m. the breakfast bell sounded, and the meal provided was a fair specimen of all our subsequent repasts, and so I will try to describe it.

"Fiambre, sopa, puchero, estofado, bifec, queso (sin dulce), fruta (un durazno), café." Almost every dish garlic and grease, very few vegetables! The table wine was unpalatable, even to the majority of second-class passengers. Absolutely no cleanliness anywhere! Insufficient raptists for 30 people, and for all to be seated, we had to fetch all the chairs from all the 1st and 2nd class bedrooms.

After each meal each person decamped to his room carrying chair and upkin in order to insure their possession at the next meal. Soup plates were insufficient to go round, so the 1st batch of people had to hurry up in order that the later ones might use same, subsequent to a trip to the kitchen "ida y vuelta por la ventanilla," this last is an undescribably dirty affair. The coffee spoons which were on the table were taken from it to provide for the want of same in the "cuerno primero" and we were supplied with table spoons for our coffee! All the bedrooms and tables for first and

second-class passengers were attended to by only 3 men, and this naturally means slovenly lassitude or otherwise incomplete attendance to even the most ordinary service. In fact the service is what you might expect in the lowest fondas of the Paseo Colón or Boca in Buenos Aires. The beds were made up with old straw mattresses, and the first night most of the passengers had no sheets nor pillows. Next day the missing sheets and pillows, also upkins, were provided. The quarantine itself is a most bare-faced fraud, as anyone who cares to mix with people of the other "cuernos," and the lazareto servants pass from one part to the other with impunity. I myself was frequently in contact with the passengers in the other "cuernos." The greatest shame, in my opinion, is the so-called hospital, which is attached (abstinent) to the cemetery, or vice-versa. The three rooms are quite bare, and many panes of glasses are wanting. The floors are tiled and damp, and in spite of the so-called "refracciones" the rain of Tuesday night flooded the whole place. On the Monday a poor fellow, English, had been landed off a cargo boat as he was too weak to travel, and so he was quarantined in this hospital and an enfermero sat up with him all night. On Tuesday he was much better, thanks to some medicine. The only commodity given him was a bed brought from the lazareto, and this was soaked through on the Tuesday night (and the painters had just color-washed the walls and painted the ceilings). Not a tile of the roof is tied down; are weighed down with big stones put on top of refractions! Due to the wettings the sick man is now transferred to the lazareto, as he is better and only suffering from general debility. I and two of my companions managed to get a good deal of liberty, chiefly I fancy, through not asking permission and not turning round inquisitively when the sentry called or whistled for us to come back. You see he could not punish us, for fear the rest of his flock might stampede. It was for us a case of "ignorance is bliss." The only part of the island we did not visit was the terrace and front of the Comandancia and the lighthouse. There were some 500 "cuernatarios" most of the time, but of course there are constant changes.—*Nepos.*

LOCAL NOTES

—It is expected that the President will return to Rio on the 18th inst.

—As an experiment the *Jornal do Brazil* has commenced publishing an evening edition.

—The United States minister at this capital again called on Dr. Eneas de Souza at the night on the 28th ult.

We see that our sanitary authorities paid Dr. Oswaldo Cruz 10,000\$ for his trip to Santos to study the bubonic pest down there.

—It is said that an "instituto bacteriologico" is to be instituted at the Santa Cruz abattoir. Better import a competent veterinary surgeon.

—On Tuesday several witnesses testified before one of the district courts of this city that Pileto's resignation of the office of governor of Amazonas had been forged.

—The annual boatrace between Oxford and Cambridge, which this year occurred on Saturday last, resulted in a victory for the latter by twenty lengths. Cambridge was the winner last year also.

—The prefect has reinstated Major Jocard in the office of municipal agent and has issued orders for giving him arrears of pay. We can not compliment the prefect on this act, nor will anyone else outside a select circle of florinists.

—The annual general meeting of subscribers of the Seamen's Mission will be held at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co., No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, on Friday next, April 6th, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* contradicts the report that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, has been appointed minister to England. This report, like that of the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, or of Barão do Rio Branco, is evidently a mere conjecture.

—The *Imprensa* of the 29th ult. has it from a trustworthy source that the President has not yet resolved to postpone his visit to Buenos Aires to September next. He is naturally averse to visiting the city while bubonic pest exists, and is therefore waiting for developments in that respect.

—The controversy between the minister of finance and the director of the mint, Dr. Eneas de Souza, which has been going on for a long time, resulted last week in the removal of the latter, he refusing to send in his resignation. The minister has appointed his *compadre*, Dr. Firmino Martins to the vacant directorship.

—What object can the Portuguese consular authorities have in reporting the sanitary condition of this city as specially bad? We have been considering it as comparatively good, for the few deaths from yellow fever are neither unusual nor dangerous. Surely mischief enough has already been made by quarantine restrictions. Let us have a rest!

—It is worthy of note that Dr. Eneas de Souza proposes to appeal to the courts against his dismissal as director of the mint. He claims that the post is non-political and is not subject to the whims of the minister.

—The meeting of the Patriotic Fund committee, which had been called for Saturday last, was not held because only three were present. The meeting is now called for Friday next, 6th inst., at 2.45 p. m., at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co. It is proposed to elect a new treasurer, and a full representation of the committee is earnestly requested.

—The many friends of Mr. W. H. Gilbert, here and at Morro Velho, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred at the Strangers' Hospital yesterday. Mr. Gilbert has been in Brazil about five years and at the time of his death was acting manager here for the Minas and Goyaz Gold Mines. He was a very popular man here in Rio and his death will be deeply regretted.

—The police were fortunate enough last week, through the persistence of a victim, to catch a very dangerous female thief, who is accustomed to get into private residences as a servant and then escape with money and jewellery on the first opportunity. Her real name is Emma Berustoff, though she has several other names, and her victims are said to be numerous, some of them losing large sums.

—On Saturday and Sunday Engineer Francisco de Góes, Dr. Antonio August, Vieira, Gomes Cardia, Garcia de Aragão, Majors Pinheiro and Telfonso, Lieutenants Costa Mendes, R. S. Junior and Vintães, Ensign Joaquim Castro and Sergeants Evangelista and Rios were arrested in virtue of warrants issued by the federal judge of this district. The prisoners are accused of the crime of conspiracy. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Major Teixeira Franca, accused of the same crime.

—According to a telegram received here yesterday, the death has just occurred at São Paulo of Mr. Rudolph Lucius, formerly partner in the well-known firm of Magalhães, Lucius & Co., successors of Klingelhoefer & Co., of this city. Mr. Lucius retired from the firm in 1897 and returned to Europe, where he has since resided. He was a resident of the United States for many years, where we believe he became a naturalized citizen. He was also a resident of Cuba for a short time. During his residence in Rio de Janeiro he made a host of warm personal friends, who looked upon his retirement as an irretrievable personal loss, and to whom his unexpected death will come as a personal bereavement.

—It is unnecessary for us to state that we expect no appreciation whatever from the editor of the *Brazilian Review*, nor do we expect even the commonest courtesy. But when he denies the statement which we have made that we derived no pecuniary benefit from printing the war literature, he simply lies, and he knows it. We gave whatever remuneration we were entitled to, to the Kipling Fund, and a sum was specified which was perfectly satisfactory to the committee and to everyone else, so far as we know, except the editor of the *Brazilian Review*, who had applied for the work himself. Without doubt others could have done the work better, but with that we have nothing to do. The work was brought to us, and we carried it out as well as circumstances permitted. Had it been given to the editors of the *Brazilian Review* and *Jornal do Commercio*, it might have gone on as smoothly and successfully as the *Review* itself, and the British colony might have contented itself indefinitely just to please them. The openly business-like world of course have been eminently satisfactory to a purely business community, but the Kipling Fund would have been none the richer for it just as it is none the richer for the reproduction of the "Absent-minded Beggar" in our critic's columns.

—Some days ago Admiral Custódio de Mello, perceiving that his house was watched by a suspicious-looking person, made inquiries and ascertained that the man was a police spy. He called at once on the chief of police whom he requested to put an end to this absurd and useless annoyance. The chief disclaimed having ordered the surveillance and offered to send a detective to observe the proceedings of the suspicious-looking person. The admiral, however, stated that his object in calling was not to ask that one spy should be set to watch another, but merely to make known an annoyance of which the chief was able to relieve him. As our readers doubtless remember, the admiral has been watched by spies on previous occasions; but the surveillance to which he was subjected did not prevent him from taking up arms, with the approval of President Campos Salles, against the dictatorship of Marshal Deodoro or, with the approval of Minister Epitácio Pessoa, against that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The police would certainly be much more useful, if the government, ceasing to use it for political purposes, would restrain its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime. From political espionage the government has never derived the slightest benefit, and Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who was led not only by his consciousness of natural opposition to his sinister schemes, but also by his distrustful disposition, to make use of it on a prodigious scale, found it an utterly inefficient weapon in his attempt to make himself a permanent dictator.

—The *Imprensa* hears that the government is thinking of appointing Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, to the vacancy caused by the death of Councillor Souza Corrêa. There surely must be some mistake in this, for the President can not help knowing that such an appointment would be most objectionable. If President Campos Salles wishes to confer honors on a man, against whom exists a serious criminal charge and who has never been acquitted of the same by a court of law, then he should confine the preference within national boundaries. Such a person could not be a *persona grata* at St. James. We are well aware of Dr. Rodrigues' ability and of the services he has rendered the present administration, and we also know that he is a personal friend of the President and a favored guest at some of the Petropolis legations, but for all that he is not the man to succeed Councillor Souza Corrêa.

—It pains me deeply to see that you have been advertising your generosity so shamelessly," observed Mr. Snialwyt, with a touch of iron in his voice, "that even your Brazilian contemporary is compelled to protest. What in the world were you thinking of? Eh? You simply wished to show to a few critics that you had been disinterested, and that you had something to show as proof of your sympathy? But was that necessary? Don't you suppose they knew it as well as you did? And here you go and give your treasury-impoverished contemporary an opportunity to whack you over the head for advertising yourself! Do you suppose for one moment that he would ever do such a thing? Not a bit of it! Has he ever boasted that he paid in five guineas for republishing Kipling's poem? Has he ever boasted of his giving a hundred miles to the Kipling Fund? Not much! He's properly modest, he is! He hides his light under his hat, and he lets no one see it but Martinho! He's in a mortal funk all the time lest someone discovers that he has been doing a good deed! I'm inclined to believe that he'd faint were anyone to catch him red-handed in doing a good act. I've taken pains to look the matter up, in Bahia, Rio, Rio Grande and Buenos Aires, and I have never yet heard a man betray the invincible modesty in such matters with which he has surrounded himself. Now you go and do likewise, and don't fail to keep your light under your hat. *Reis non verba!* And with that Snialwyt opened the *Jornal* and was soon deeply absorbed in its auction and lottery advertisements.

BIRTH.

At "The Lodge," Avenida Paulista, S. Paulo, on the 27th March, the wife of William Fox Rule, of a daughter, Alice.

DEATH.

GILBERT. — At the Strangers' Hospital, in this city, on the 2nd inst., of liver complaint, WILLIAM HOWORTH GILBERT, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 38 years.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The creditors of Vinva Clausen & Co., have appointed a committee to examine the books of the firm.

—The administrador das capitazias of the Pernambuco custom-house has been caught in a series of frauds, connected with the weighing of merchandise.

—The government has resolved to sell the material existing at Therézina, Piahy, belonging to the extinct community for improving the Parnahybaterra.

—On last Friday the new director of the mint dismissed 90 employees of that establishment. It is stated that these employees had been illegally engaged by the former director.

—In January and February the United Kingdom exported to Brazil 11,724,500 yards of cotton piece goods valued at £ 125,155, against 19,782,400 yards valued at £ 196,635 in the corresponding period of 1899.

—It is stated that at an auction in Niteroi last week paintings by some of the best Brazilian artists were sold for 500 reis each. Evidently the only works of art for which people are now able to pay are the artistic revenue stamps that Minister Martinho forces them to buy.

—A telegram of the 27th ult. from Pelotas gives a gloomy account of the commercial and financial situation. The saladeros are receiving very few cattle and the crops are reported to be small. The banks have no money and rates of interest are very high. The telegram adds that very serious consequences are expected.

—The business men of Ceará have issued a manifesto explaining their refusal to pay consumption taxes on their stocks of merchandise. They deny that their conduct is revolutionary and claim that in refusing to pay taxes which they describe as burdensome, exorbitant, barbarous and unconstitutional, they are merely defending themselves from bankruptcy.

—In his annual report presented last week to the minister of finance, the retiring director of the mint says that coins of a value of 1,212,240 were coined last year in that establishment, while postage, revenue and consumption stamps to a nominal aggregate value of 175,014,728.535 were printed. This shows that the printing press has become our best source of wealth.

—The Peruvian citizen Julio Benevides wants a concession for navigating the Putumayo, or Ica river and for creating a fiscal station on the Colombian frontier to suppress the contraband traffic in that district. Of course, Benevides is wholly benevolent in his intentions and nothing but good will toward Brazil and the national treasury impels him to enter upon so difficult an undertaking. It reminds us of the man who devotes his talent and time to statistical work and wants no pay for it.

—If the minister of finance still thinks that the critical status of business is only temporary, let him take a walk through the custom-house and make a note of the empty *armazens*. More than that, let him ask what merchandise is missing, or has decreased most during the last few years. The customhouse has never been so empty as it is now. And if he will take the trouble to interview importers, he will find there is very little merchandise coming out. Are we not right, then, in saying that high taxes are strangling commerce and ruining the treasury?

—The board of directors of the Banco Nacional reports that bank to be in a prosperous condition and takes a very hopeful view of the general commercial and financial situation. Of course all of us who are affected by this situation very earnestly desire that the board may not be disappointed and that our own less optimistic opinion may prove to be unfounded. It is possible that, in spite of general depression, the bank's circumstances may be encouraging, for it was able to declare last year a dividend of 10% and carry 150,000 to its reserve fund. We note, however, that of the amount thus carried to the reserve fund, 120,000 belongs to the 1st half year and only 30,000 to the 2nd.

—The board of directors of the Sociedade Anonyma Fabrica de Antigos Botões candidly acknowledges that it was mistaken in supposing that business would improve in 1899. Although the company last year diminished its production, reducing at the same time the salaries of its operatives and the price of its manufactures, the year closed, on account of the great difficulty in making sales even at reduced prices, with an unsold stock valued at 227,993.592. In spite of the disappointment in last year's expectations, and in spite of the new adverse circumstance of the collection of the consumption tax of 20 reis per metre on the company's manufactures, the board continues to hope for an improvement in business.

—The prefect is said to contend that the contractors who supply the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh meat are required by their contract to slaughter 489 hogs a day. This is equivalent to about 200,000 lbs. of meat, a quantity which is certainly not too large for a city of this size. The contractors, however, usually slaughter between 350 and 400 hogs, equivalent to about 160,000 or 170,000 pounds of meat, which, they assert, is sufficient to supply the demand. The demand would certainly be greater if the people had money to pay for a larger quantity than that which they now consume; but, unfortunately, after paying the exorbitant taxes with which they are burdened, they have not even enough money left to purchase articles of prime necessity.

—The exigencies of the minister of finance in regard to the enforcement of receipt stamps, have brought up a question of serious importance. In many states the local authorities have been very strict in enforcing the use of state stamps, and gradually they have been superseding the federal stamps. The proposal of Dr. Amalio to tax every citizen into a spy and informer has alarmed the banks, who are now refusing to accept any documents not bearing federal stamps, and this discloses how generally the state stamps have been used. It is unreasonable to expect the average citizen to keep himself informed of the requirements of the multitudinous and complicated laws on this subject, and it is unjust that he should be held responsible for what he can not understand.

—A Santos correspondent complains of the misleading advertisement in our columns for some years past in regard to the 2nd Book of Rio, a 2nd edition being announced in its preparation. It is to be feared that he has only too much reason for the complaint. We began the revision some years ago, but other work prevented our going on with it. As we were intending to take it up just as soon as we could find the time, we let the advertisement. That's the explanation, unsatisfactory as it may be. No one can regret the delay more than we do. Our correspondent will be glad to hear, however, that we are now actually revising and printing the book. We have also ordered a large map of the city and environs, and we hope to make the 2nd edition a great improvement on the 1st. As we have to do the work at odd intervals, it progresses slowly and it will be two months at least before the book is finished. In the meantime our correspondent can send his advertisement at once and feel sure that it will be in circulation in a very short time.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the first quarter of the last five years:

1896.....	35,287,717\$913
1897.....	26,003,318\$352
1898.....	22,770,745\$613
1899.....	20,836,116\$064
1900.....	10,311,043\$590

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for the first quarter of the last three years were as follows:

1898.....	4,807,664\$534
1899.....	4,467,966\$980
1900.....	6,351,310\$153

Comparing the combined receipts of the customhouse and general revenue office for the first quarter of the present year with those for corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899 we have the following result:

1898.....	27,578,410\$147
1899.....	25,304,083\$044
1900.....	16,862,353\$848
Total decrease.....	10,716,056\$299

This decrease of 10,716,056\$299 or nearly 40% in two years is very significant and shows that we were right in warning the government that it might expect disastrous results from its deplorable policy of frantically seeking to increase the public revenue by heaping new burdens on an impoverished and already overtaxed people.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The papers relating to the government's purchase of the Santa Monica plantation for 400,000 have been sent to the tribunal of accounts.

—On Saturday the minister of finance authorized revenue officers to grant an extension of ten days to the time fixed for payment of consumption taxes on stocks of merchandise.

—By executive decree the government has made a deficiency appropriation of 322,227\$390 for payment of arrears of accounts and one of 189,391\$185 for payment of interest. Are these sums included in the *Noticia's* account of public expenditure for 1899?

—We can not hear that the *Noticia* is making any effort to answer our questions about the inclusion of recently developed expenses in the balance sheet which was given in some weeks ago. In the interests of truth, the *Noticia* ought to make these matters clear.

—Councillor Andrade Figueira says that the residence of the President of the republic has already cost the tax-payers over 10,000,000. At this rate it will certainly be much cheaper to give the President the 300,000 per annum that the Emperor used to receive and let him pay his own expenses.

—The government has recently been making more deficiency appropriations by executive decree for paying last year's expenses. Among the respective sums are 93,137\$335 for the war department, and 35,750\$ for the general revenue office. Are these sums included in the *Noticia's* account of public expenditure for 1899?

—The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro customhouse amounted last month to 3,767,985\$859 in currency and 574,304\$107 in gold, against 4,900,950\$962 in currency and 473,450\$922 in gold in March, 1899. This year, as our readers are aware, 15% of the import duties are collected in gold, while last year only 10% were thus collected.

—From what we hear—and it was a department official who gave the information—the honestest return commission ever paid in this country, was earned only a very short time ago in an important transaction, the real purpose or necessity of which no one yet seems to understand. If it is true, some of our laymen will very soon be retiring from business.

—I can't make you patriotic, but I can make you pay taxes, were the words with which President Campos Salles once received a committee of merchants that had called on him for the purpose of obtaining relief from their burdens. And he has certainly kept his word. Nearly everything that we consume pays taxes not once only, but several times, and it is hardly possible to perform a single act that is not subject to taxation. But, less fortunate than the President, we, it seems, are unable to return the compliment: we can neither induce him to be patriotic, nor make him pay taxes. Even his champagne, it is asserted, is exempt from import duty, and in this item alone the national treasury is said to have sustained a loss of 14,000\$!

—The following is a statement of the gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro customhouse for the first quarter of the present year compared with those for the corresponding period of 1899:

	1900. (15% of im- port duties collected in gold.)	1899. (10% of im- port duties collected in gold.)
January.....	360,108\$225	375,318\$471
February.....	451,318\$744	667,768\$058
March.....	574,304\$107	473,450\$922

Total..... 1,385,731\$076 1,516,537\$451
The decrease was 130,806\$375. Thus this tax after being made 50% heavier produced nearly 10% less revenue.

—The following stories of Mr. Kruger appear in Mr. Hobson's book. About the Transvaal war. A few years ago he was induced to take part in the opening ceremony at a Jewish synagogue. On entering and taking his place, he removed his hat, and paid no heed whatever to the suggestion of his secretary, who explained the Jewish custom of covering the head. When the time came for the President's address, he ejaculated a few brief sentences, and amazed his congregation by concluding thus, "I declare this synagogue open in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." On another occasion, shortly after he had presided on behalf of the state in a piece of land (an erf) for the building of a Dutch Reform church, he was approached by an influential Jew who tendered a similar request on behalf of a Jewish congregation. The President promised to consider the request, and soon afterwards announced that he had granted it. Shortly after, however, he was visited on by his Jewish friend, who complained that the piece of land they had received was only half the size of that given for the Dutch Reform church. "Well," retorted Kruger, "what fault have you to find? They believe the whole Bible, so you get an erf; you only believe half the Bible, and you get half an erf."

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 3rd, 1900.

Bar value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000),	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	in U. S. coin at \$2.86,65 per £	1 s. 10.
do of £100 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold.	£527	54 75 cts
do of £1 stig. in Brazilian gold.....	8 590	

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	to-day.....	8 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	35207	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	303 1/2 cts gold	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £	1 stig.	16.37 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	64107	
Value of £ 1 sterling " " " " " "	29513	

EXCHANGE.

March 26—Today's market was quiet and rates varied slightly; very little business was transacted.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	
March 27—The market today was firmer. Movement was fair.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	

March 28—Today's market remained unchanged. Business was limited.	
Official quotations on London were as follows:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	
March 29—There was no alteration of the tone of today's market. Business was restricted.	
The official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	
March 30—Market remained unchanged, but transactions reported were more important than of preceding days.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	

March 31—The market today was quiet, and only a small amount of business transacted.	
Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2	
" " " " closing 8 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 299—300 reis gold.	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market last week was comparatively dull, the sales being light and exporters showing an unwillingness to meet the slight advance imposed by factors. The sales were only 33,000 bags, against 49,000 in the preceding week and 84,000 in the preceding week but one. Prices were advanced 400 reis per arroba during the week, and then receded 100 reis on Saturday. The receipts for the week were 31,922 bags and the shipments 31,678 bags. There was some expectation of better business yesterday, but as exporters were unwilling to pay the prices asked, a small concession was made by factors.

Reports from foreign markets give the following sales for the month: New York 597,000 bags, Havre 488,000, Hamburg 231,000, London 165,000—total 1,475,000 bags, against 944,000 bags in March 1899. The total sales for the quarter were 5,788,000 bags, against 2,775,000 bags in the same period of last year.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 10 kilos
Mar. 26.....	13,800—14,500	8,000 bags	\$8500
" 27.....	" " " "	13,600 " "	8 500
" 28.....	13,700—14,000	10,000 " "	8 500
" 29.....	13,700—14,000	4,000 " "	8 500
" 30.....	13,600—14,000	2,000 " "	8 500
" 31.....	13,700—13,900	3,000 " "	8,600

The shipments since our last report have been:

15,741 bags for the United States	
2,391 " "	Batavia
" " "	Cape of Good Hope
15,443 " "	River Plate, etc.
	Coastwise

31,922 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

		bags
Mar. 28	Baltimore Amer. li. <i>D. P. H. H.</i>	10,000
28	New York Germ. str. <i>Cups</i>	8 300
29	do Belg. str. <i>Hordworth.</i> ...	31,000
<i>Europe:</i>		
Mar. 28	Algiers Fr. str. <i>Drish.</i>	700
31	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>S. Paulo.</i>	1,110
<i>Elsewhere:</i>		
Mar. 26	Buenos Aires Fr. str. <i>La Plata.</i>	2,500

The receipts for the past week were 31,922 bags against 62,502 bags for the previous week and 61,743 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	March 31	March 24
No. 6.....	145,500	145,500
7.....	13,700	13,700
8.....	13,700	13,700
9.....	12,700	12,700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 99,141 bags, against 205,120 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 98,560 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts	Shipments	Stock
Mar. 26	8,000	2,391	10,000
Mar. 27	13,600	4,000	17,600
Mar. 28	10,000	1,110	11,890
Mar. 29	4,000	2,500	6,390
Mar. 30	2,000	1,110	5,280
Mar. 31	3,000	1,110	7,190
Mar. 1	13,600	1,110	19,680
Mar. 2	10,000	1,110	20,590
Mar. 3	8,000	1,110	21,480
Mar. 4	13,600	1,110	34,990
Mar. 5	10,000	1,110	45,990
Mar. 6	4,000	1,110	50,000
Mar. 7	13,600	1,110	63,600
Mar. 8	10,000	1,110	73,600
Mar. 9	8,000	1,110	81,600
Mar. 10	13,600	1,110	95,200
Mar. 11	10,000	1,110	105,200
Mar. 12	4,000	1,110	109,200
Mar. 13	13,600	1,110	122,800
Mar. 14	10,000	1,110	132,800
Mar. 15	8,000	1,110	140,800
Mar. 16	13,600	1,110	154,400
Mar. 17	10,000	1,110	164,400
Mar. 18	4,000	1,110	168,400
Mar. 19	13,600	1,110	182,000
Mar. 20	10,000	1,110	192,000
Mar. 21	8,000	1,110	200,000
Mar. 22	13,600	1,110	213,600
Mar. 23	10,000	1,110	223,600
Mar. 24	4,000	1,110	227,600
Mar. 25	13,600	1,110	241,200
Mar. 26	10,000	1,110	251,200
Mar. 27	8,000	1,110	259,200
Mar. 28	13,600	1,110	272,800
Mar. 29	10,000	1,110	282,800
Mar. 30	4,000	1,110	286,800
Mar. 31	3,000	1,110	290,800
Mar. 1	13,600	1,110	304,400
Mar. 2	10,000	1,110	314,400
Mar. 3	8,000	1,110	322,400
Mar. 4	13,600	1,110	336,000
Mar. 5	10,000	1,110	346,000
Mar. 6	4,000	1,110	350,000
Mar. 7	13,600	1,110	363,600
Mar. 8	10,000	1,110	373,600
Mar. 9	8,000	1,110	381,600
Mar. 10	13,600	1,110	395,200
Mar. 11	10,000	1,110	405,200
Mar. 12	4,000	1,110	409,200
Mar. 13	13,600	1,110	422,800
Mar. 14	10,000	1,110	432,800
Mar. 15	8,000	1,110	440,800
Mar. 16	13,600	1,110	454,400
Mar. 17	10,000	1,110	464,400
Mar. 18	4,000	1,110	468,400
Mar. 19	13,600	1,110	482,000
Mar. 20	10,000	1,110	492,000
Mar. 21	8,000	1,110	500,000
Mar. 22	13,600	1,110	513,600
Mar. 23	10,000	1,110	523,600
Mar. 24	4,000	1,110	527,600
Mar. 25	13,600	1,110	541,200
Mar. 26	10,000	1,110	551,200
Mar. 27	8,000	1,110	559,200
Mar. 28	13,600	1,110	572,800
Mar. 29	10,000	1,110	582,800
Mar. 30	4,000	1,110	586,800
Mar. 31	3,000	1,110	590,800
Mar. 1	13,600	1,110	604,400
Mar. 2	10,000	1,110	614,400
Mar. 3	8,000	1,110	622,400
Mar. 4	13,600	1,110	636,000
Mar. 5	10,000	1,110	646,000
Mar. 6	4,000	1,110	650,000
Mar. 7	13,600	1,110	663,600
Mar. 8	10,000	1,110	673,600
Mar. 9	8,000	1,110	681,600
Mar. 10	13,600	1,110	695,200
Mar. 11	10,000	1,110	705,200
Mar. 12	4,000	1,110	709,200
Mar. 13	13,600	1,110	722,800
Mar. 14	10,000	1,110	732,800
Mar. 15	8,000	1,110	740,800
Mar. 16	13,600	1,110	754,400
Mar. 17	10,000	1,110	764,400
Mar. 18	4,000	1,110	768,400
Mar. 19	13,600	1,110	782,000

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the week were 7,650 barrels ex *White Wings*, 5,950 ex *Doris* and 7,000 ex *Amey* from Baltimore, 1,000 bags ex *Strabo* from London and 300 barrels ex *Avalia* from Trieste. The market is quiet, but higher quotations are expected. Prices are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Trieste	nominat.
Richmond 1st	33 000—34 000
do 2nd	32 000—33 000
Baltimore 1st	33 000—34 000
do 2nd	32 000—33 000
Western and Interior	30 000—31 000
River Plate	28 000—30 000
Local Mills	33 000—34 000

Codfish.—The *Bahunga* brought 540 cases and the *Juraguass* 357 from Hamburg and the *Buffon* 50 cases, 58 half cases and 1,700 tubs from New York. There were no changes in brokers' prices.

Lard.—The arrivals were 250 kegs by the *Amey*, 200 by the *Doris* and 200 by the *White Wings* from Baltimore, 4,450 kegs and 100 cases by the *Buffon* from New York. The wholesale price continues at 870 reis per pound.

Pork.—The entries last week were 30 barrels, 50 half-barrels and 30 cases by the *Buffon* from New York. Market unchanged.

Rice.—The receipts were 1,000 bags ex *Bahunga* from Hamburg. The bag of 60 kilos is now quoted from 20,500 to 21,000.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The *China* is expected with about 30,000 feet from New York. The cargo is sold to arrive at 25 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts were nil. Broker's quote at 80,000 per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts. Prices unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The *Buffon* brought 16,600 cases from New York. Broker's continue to quote at 12,000 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—The receipts were 250 barrels by the *Amey* from Baltimore. We continue to quote from 2,800 to 27,000 per barrel of 250 pounds.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Cement.—The arrivals during the week were 1,000 barrels ex *Belleval* from Antwerp and 50 ex *Bretagne* from Marseilles. Quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. The bag of 60 kilos is now quoted from 9,500 to 9,550 wholesale.

Bran.—No arrivals. There were no changes in prices of native bran.

Hay.—Receipts nil. The wholesale price continues from 560 to 580 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week, were the following:

From Cardiff	ex <i>Prince Victor</i>	4,028 tons.
" "	ex <i>Cardiff</i>	1,729 "
" "	ex <i>White</i>	2,729 "
" "	ex <i>Human</i>	3,335 "
" "	ex <i>Greenock</i>	1,729 "
" "	ex <i>Shelley</i>	1,531 "
" "	ex <i>Leith</i>	1,531 "
" "	ex <i>New Castle</i>	1,012 "

Rum.—The entries continue regular. Prices are lower as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maccé	210,000—215,000
Bahia and Aracaju	195,000—200,000
Campos	205,000—210,000
Angra and Paraty	215,000—220,000
Parahyba	210,000—215,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	200,000—330,000
dito 40 deg.	340,000—350,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 27.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *White Wings*; 654 tons; Collier; 40 ds; sundries to John L. Bisset.

MARCH 28.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Doris*; 576 tons; Thompson; 55 ds; sundries to order.

—Amer. bk. *Amey*; 665 tons; Vaughan; 45 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

MARCH 30.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor. bk. *Prince Victor*; 1,131 tons; Hansen; 55 ds; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 28.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *D. Bodo II*; 165 tons; Kléine; coffee.

MARCH 30.

SABINE PASS.—Br. sp. *Marabout*; 1,155 tons; Ross; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. — 1-50 cents and 5 1/2% prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. — 35 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. — 35 shillings, 6 d. and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. — 35 shillings, 6 d. and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. — 35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. — 35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. — 35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.	—35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.
THURSTON.	—45 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON.	—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON.	—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.
CAPE-TOWN.	—50 shillings and 2 1/2% prime per ton.
PORT NATAL.	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per ton.
EAST LONDON.	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per ton.
DELAGA BAY.	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per ton.
MOSSEL BAY.	—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per ton.
MONTEVIDEO.	—35 francs per bag of 60 kilos.
IL ALKIS.	—35 francs per bag of 60 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	Br. str. <i>Thames</i> .	2,041 bags of coffee.
GENOA.	It. str. <i>Las Palmas</i> .	345 do do
BUENOS AIRES.	Br. str. <i>Clyde</i> .	225 do do
NEW ORLEANS.	It. str. <i>Corica</i> .	10,850 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Bayard	Mobile
Refus	Leith
Ofina	New York

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 26	Union	N. York 20 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
26	Alfred	New-Castle 20 ds.	T. Wile & Co.
26	Colonia	Havre 20 ds.	J. Lepert
26	Santos	70 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
27	Belvedere	Manchester 14 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
27	Shelley	Leith 35 ds.	T. Wile & Co.
28	Strabo	Liverpool 23 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
28	Corolla	Havre 20 ds.	J. Lepert
28	Bresil	River Plate 5 ds.	S. Montoux
29	Paraguass	Hamburg 21 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
29	Malange	Antwerp 28 ds.	W. G. Martins & Co.
29	Cardiff	Cardiff 35 ds.	Brooklyn Coal Co.
29	S. Paulo	Santos 20 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
30	Avalia	Trieste 24 ds.	Reinhart & Co.
30	Thiana	New-Castle 36 ds.	T. Wile & Co.
30	Malm	Santos 1 d.	H. Stutz & Co.
31	Bretagne	Marseilles 30 ds.	José d'Orey
31	Mauin	Montevideo 5 ds.	Rio Flour Mills.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar. 26	Hogarth	Liverpool*	Sundries.
26	La Plata	River Plate	In transit
26	Leventau	Bahia Blanca	Ballast
26	Colonia	Montevideo	In transit
26	Bresil	Bordeaux*	Sundries
26	Cape	New York*	do
26	Scutcliffe	Buenos Aires	do
26	Highlander	do	Ballast
26	Bahington	River Plate	do
26	Amazonas	Santos	In transit
26	Orissa	Liverpool	Sundries.
26	Wordsworth	New York	Santos
26	Athen	Santos	In transit
26	S. Paulo	Hamburg*	Sundries.
26	Malm	Santos	In transit
26	Malau	Bremen*	do
26	Bretagne	do	do
26	Malange	do	do
26	Colonia	do	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 1st, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. <i>White Wings</i>	654	Mar. 27	Baltimore.	J. L. Bisset.
bk. <i>Doris</i>	576	28	do	To order.
bk. <i>Amey</i>	665	29	do	Levering & Co.
British				
sp. <i>Kings Comly</i>	2061	Feb. 6	Pasagonia	To order.
bk. <i>Dalhousie</i>	286	7	do	do
sp. <i>Ellerslie</i>	1340	21	Pasagonia.	To order.
bk. <i>Levina</i>	1351	27	do	J. I. Braz.
bk. <i>Heathbank</i>	1548	27	Antwerp.	Avenier & Co.
sp. <i>Kambira</i>	1885	Mar. 5	Mobile.	To order.
Norwegian				
bk. <i>Honowood</i>	1065	Mar. 25	Greenock.	B. Rodr. & C.
bk. <i>Prince Victor</i>	1134	30	Liverpool.	Gaz Co.

Stocks and Shares

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MARCH 26.		
27	Apollon, 58.	887,000
131	do	889
4	do (500\$) at rate of.	860
3	do (200\$) do	860
4	do (12,500\$) (cert.) at rate of.	845
6	do 700\$ do	845
6	do 185\$ do	870
3	do (reg.) do	884
3	Emprestimo Municipal.	167,500
35	deb. <i>Journal do Commercio</i> .	175
Banks.		
50	Lavoura e Commercio.	111,500
100	Republica.	193
15	do	195,500
250	do	194
MAR. 27.		
21	Apollon, 58.	885,000
1	do (500\$) at rate of.	860
2	do (400\$) do	860

1	do (200\$) do	870
1	do 2,100\$ do	860
1	do 185\$ (reg.)	884
25	deb. <i>Sorocabana</i> (R. K.)	200
50	a <i>Manifictora Fluminense</i>	200
100	a <i>Journal do Commercio</i>	176
1000	a <i>Luz Stearica</i>	200
Banks.		
60	Commercia.	214,500
15	Commercia.	200
100	Constructor	14,750
208	do	15
100	Lavoura e Commercio	111,500
21	Nacional	191
100	Republica	193,500
120	do	260
40	Rural e Hypothecario	15,500
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	15,500
100	do	15,500
MAR. 28.		
15	Apollon, 58.	885,000
7	do	887
2	do (600\$) at rate of.	860
2	do (500\$) do	860
9	do (200\$) do	860
4	do 1,400\$ at rate of.	845
4	do 1,200\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
2	do 1,500\$ do	870
2	do 185\$ do	870
2	do (reg.) do	1,009
25	deb. <i>Sorocabana</i> (R. K.)	200
250	a do	200
Banks.		
110	Lavoura e Commercio	112,500
9	Republica	191
50	do	193
100	do	195,500
2	Rural e Hypothecario (mul. s.)	127
Miscellaneous.		
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	15,500
MAR. 29.		
99	Apollon, 58.	885,000
1	do	886
1	do (600\$) at rate of.	860
1	do (500\$) do	860
1	do (200\$) do	860
1	do (1,400\$) do	845
1	do 1,200\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
5	do 1,500\$ do	870
5	do 185\$ do	870
1	do 185\$ (reg.)	1,010
100	deb. <i>Sorocabana</i> (R. K.)	200
30	a do	200
Banks.		
260	Credito Move.	38,500
50	Francia Brasileira	3
54	Republica	192
47	do	193
30	Rural e Hypothecario (mul. s.)	130
Miscellaneous.		
40	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	20,000
1500	Obras Hydraulicas	1,500

MAR. 30.		
2	Apollon, 58.	884,000
89	do	884
30	do	885
66	do (cert.) at rate of.	845
1	do 185\$ do	870
1	do (reg.) do	883
15	do 185\$ do	1,000
110	do (reg.) do	1,010
8	Emprestimo Municipal.	165
50	do do	160
8	Apollon Est. de Minas.	860
50	deb. <i>Lloyd Brasileiro</i>	72
Banks.		
140	Commercia.	213,500
100	Republica	191
117	do	193
27	Rural e Hypothecario (mul. s.)	130
Miscellaneous.		
300	Loterias Nacionais.	108,000
150	Melhoramentos no Brazil	15,500
MAR. 31.		
27	Apollon, 58.	885,000
3	do	884
1	do (600\$) at rate of.	860
33	do 185\$ do	870
20	do 185\$ do	1,000
Banks.		
40	Republica	191,500
51.2	do	191
Miscellaneous.		
1133	Construções Urbanas	45,000
300	Melhoramento no Brazil	15,500

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	sellers.	buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria	—	215,000
" Constructor e Agricola	—	120,000
" Credito Real da Carteira H.	—	117,000
" Lavradores	—	120,000
" Mercantil de Santos	135,000	—
" S. Paulo	145,000	155,000
" Ribeirão Preto	—	—
" União de S. Carlos (all paid).	—	205,000
" do do (40%)	—	120,000
" União de S. Paulo (all paid).	—	60,000
" Santos	—	60,000
Cl. Ag. e L. Ind.	—	180,000
" Anacleto	—	6,000
" Argos Paulista	—	—
" Fabril Paulista	—	—
" Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—	—
" Gaz de S. Paulo	—	350,000
" Italo Paulista	—	25,000
" Lupton	—	120,000
" Mechannica	—	116,000
" Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	—
" Mogiana (all paid)	225,000	242,000
" idem (at 20 days)	—	212,000
" Paulista	251,000	255,000
" idem (at 30 days)	—	253,000
" Pagador	—	35,000
" Stupakoff	25,000	22,000
" Telephonica	—	—
" União Sportiva	—	65,000
" Viação Paulista	—	14,000

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

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RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 144

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

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Beer in barrels (shops),
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Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL

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The school will be removed on the 1st of March to No. 17 ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADAS, a house standing in its own spacious grounds, and which is being bought for the purpose.

There is excellent accommodation for a small number of boarders (boys), who will be placed under the care of a lady whose family lives in the school, and will also be under the direct supervision of the principal.

Copies of the new prospectus may be had of the principal.

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S. Paulo

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School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

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HYDROGEN DIOXIDE

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LION & Co.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
							buyers	sellers
506,595,300\$	378,763,200\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apólices)			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$		88 1/2-000	92\$ 000
60,000,000	104,584,000	Bonds of 1885			1,000		87 1/2-000	87 1/2-000
119,000	119,630	do 1897 6 1/2%			1,000		1,000 000-1,000	000
20,000,000	11,854,500	Bonds, 4 1/2%			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$		87 1/2-000	87 1/2-000
51,855,000	22,038,200	Gold Loan, 1888 6 1/2%			1,000\$ 500		1,000 000	1,000 000
109,194,000	18,350,000	do do 1879 4 1/2%			1,000		1,000 000	1,000 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1889 4 1/2%			1,000		1,000 000	1,000 000
Fez.	Fez.	State of Espirito Santo			1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$		86 1/2-000	86 1/2-000
15,193,000	13,193,000	Idem 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
5,000,000	4,535,200	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%			1,000		700	700
65,000,000	4,000,000	Idem 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
5,000,000	5,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
10,000,000	5,000,000	do do 6 1/2% (1899)			1,000		700	700
25,000,000	23,555,400	do of Parahyba, 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
2,400,000	574,800	do of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
530,000	490,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%			1,000		700	700
400,000		do do						

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Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-lb. Boxes.

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

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36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Festivities in Commemoration of the
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The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

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for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 300 and 700 reis for
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At the general depot of

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66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constituting, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment, it will take into consideration the small number of stamps only in the limited issue, authenticated by the destination of the lithographic stone, which took place on the 24th December last: the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unused stamps by the 7th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

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SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-
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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Jansen says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$300 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.



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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
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ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contract with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Apr. 16	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
„ 18	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
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Superintendent.LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

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PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Coleridge.....	17th Apr.
Havellus.....	2nd May
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The steamer

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Illuminated with electric light,
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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and

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Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
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The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
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Oropesa.....	Apr. 10th
Oravia.....	14th

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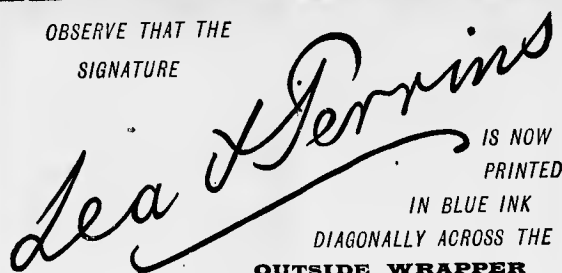
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been published as *The South American Mail and The
Brazilian and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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